

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE

STATES AT LARGE.
Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort.
Haywood W. Gailes, of Lincoln.
DISTRICTS.
1. John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2. H. P. Bond, of Lenoir.
3. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4. Wm. McEl, of Cumberland.
5. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
6. Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham.
7. A. G. Foster, of Randolph.
8. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus.
9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
10. N. W. Woodin, of Buncombe.FOR CONGRESS,
THOMAS D. McDOWELL,
OF BLADEN.

NOVEMBER 6TH—OCTOBER 31ST.

THE ELECTIONS for members of Congress and for Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1861, being the first Wednesday in the month.

The officers and soldiers of this State, whether in camp in this State or Virginia, will vote on the Thursday before, being the 31st of October.

The Counties comprising the 4th District, are Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and New Hanover.

The Militia of New Hanover & Brunswick Counties. We are requested by Gen. Anderson, commander of Coast District, to state that he has called on the civil authorities of the above counties for the assembling of the militia of Brunswick county at Smithville; and of New Hanover at Wilmington, without delay. Every man is requested to bring such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and come quick.

THE RAILROADS.

Yesterday morning a formidable fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe. What may be its destination is of course wholly conjectural and must remain so for some days, or until it is developed by time. We presume that the commanders even did not know until outside of the Cape of Virginia, as in all probability the fleet sailed with sealed orders.

Whether the expedition is or is not to pay Wilmington a visit we cannot say. It may or it may not. It may attack our batteries or it may not. It may pay a visit on its way South, or it may reserve the first unbroken effort of its strength for an attack on Charleston, or some other more important cotton port to the South of us, or it may make an attempt on Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, or Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina. Men may be landed at this or some other point in this State South of Hatteras, or they may not. All that must depend upon circumstances with which, as we are unacquainted we do not care to meddle.

In this state of things, it is proper to look at the thing fairly and calculate all the contingencies, for this is the course for safety. Suppose the enemy should land in large force and there should be danger of his being able to overcome all the obstacles in his way to Wilmington, what policy ought to be pursued in regard to our railroads?

It is evident, on the least reflection, that these roads would be our only chance to obtain immediate reinforcements from the north or the south, and that their being destroyed or disabled would be far more injurious to us than it could be to the invaders. Burning down bridges would have the effect of isolating us, cutting off our supplies, while the enemy would have the sea open as the basis of his operations. If he attempts to penetrate into the interior by these roads, he could be prevented, without permanent injury to the roads, or lengthened delay to our people coming to our aid.

We would suggest to all to leave this matter to the authorities of the railroads, acting in concert with the military authorities of the district. Let no unadvised or spontaneous action of citizens lead to any burning down of bridges or other destruction of the very means of our safety. By having as little rolling stock here as possible, and by also having arrangements to take up the track from as much of the road as might be deemed necessary, and carrying the rails to some points in the interior, the control of the road could be still kept in the hands of their authorities, and these lines be used to bring along sufficient reinforcements to crush any invading force before they could either advance or fortify themselves. We have reason to know that all this is fully understood by those who have the matter in charge, and they will be prepared to adopt all necessary measures with the utmost promptitude.

We look to a contingency that may or may not occur—a necessity that may or may not arise. We do not regard it as sufficiently imminent to occasion any nervousness or panic, but it is certainly not impossible, nor even so improbable as to warrant our authorities in neglecting to provide against it.

The foolishness idea put forth that Mr. Rodman is not eligible for election as Presidential Elector is not merely foolish. We fear it is worse;—that it was started and is kept afloat for sinister purposes by those who ought to neglect to provide against it.

The allegation is that Mr. Rodman holding an office in the army of the Confederate States—that of Captain, is not eligible to any other Confederate office.

Mr. Rodman holds no commission or appointment of any kind under the Confederate States. He is getting up a company under the State of North Carolina.—Whether he has yet got a commission or not is more than we know or care, as it does not affect the matter at all.

Mr. Rodman is as fully eligible as any man in the State.

WE ARE REQUESTED to ward all persons owning or controlling slaves against giving them passes to go to the South. Sundry misguided persons among them, in nearly all cases indigent servants, have been detected in attempts to communicate with and perhaps escape to the blockading Lincolnite vessels. That they would soon find out their mistake, would be little advantage, after they were in the hands of the enemy.

The same clique which has proscribed Mr. Coleman, had already sought to drive Clingan, Avery and Erwin, the Secessionist of the West, who were the first and boldest in arraying themselves against Lincoln—before he was inaugurated—have been hunted down and proscribed by the Eastern Democracy. Let these things be remembered until the day of reckoning—not far distant—shall come.

The above is from the Asheville News of the 24th instant. The News does the Eastern Democracy great injustice in the above. The Secessionists of the West were not hunted down by the Eastern Democracy; the clique that proscribed Clingan, Avery and Erwin, was not sympathetic with the true Democracy of the East. For ourselves, we were from last to last in favor of a Western man for Senator, a Western Secessionist.

The peculiar class of politicians with which the Standard now acts, must not be confounded with the Eastern Democracy.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON'S company of "Bladen Artillery," a fine company with full ranks, arrived here yesterday. They are to be employed for coast defence probably at Fort Caswell or Fort Fisher or some other point.

Our Prospects in Europe.
The steamship Africa at St. John's, N. F., with Liverpool dates of the 12th, brings reports that the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout France have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. It is further reported that the Emperor contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London Daily News says that the reports that the "Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy are from trustworthy sources, the want of cotton being severely felt."

The London Shipping Gazette says that France and England must act together, and argues that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would carry an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Confederacy.

These are the reports telegraphed to and published by the Northern papers. There may be something in them. The European press may attempt to conceal the pressure which the want of cotton brings with it, and European governments may be loath to yield to that pressure, but we cannot doubt that the pressure exists and as little that it will necessitate action of some kind at an early day—a day which Mr. Seward's assurances that this trouble will blow over in less than three months, cannot much longer postpone. The crisis has about been reached, we think, and Mr. Seward's fortification circular shows that he thinks so too; we also think that his apprehensions are shared by other leaders of the Black Republican party, and as an evidence of this, we may allude to a speech made on the 16th inst., in the New Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, by Henry Winter Davis, in which he says: "There is now no prospect of foreign intrusion. But to man cannot what a day may bring forth. We shall, I think, meet with no disturbance from beyond the Atlantic at present."

To-morrow it may suit the policy of England or France or Russia to fling their sword into the scale of our duties, and that might decide them. Now is the time, at once, without delay, unitedly for us here in Maryland, as well as those in Kentucky and those in Missouri, with our brethren in the North, to scatter and destroy at one blow, the armed array of our enemies—the delay consolidates their power, or foreign complications embarrass our arms."

This is from a man high in the councils of Lincolnism, and it goes far to exhibit the fact that serious apprehensions are entertained of a rupture at no distant day with some of several European powers. It shows also the correctness of the opinion, that the Federalists feel this winter to be their last chance—that it is now or never with them. We prefer that the latter alternative alone should be left for their choice. It would seem also to be conceded that recognition and the raising or attempted raising of the blockade must be simultaneous, & either would be regarded as an act of war by Seward and Lincoln. Recognition without interference with the blockade, would not suit the wants or meet the wishes of either Europe or the South, and would therefore be a mere sham. If Louis Napoleon and Viscount Palmerston move in this matter they will hardly make a sham movement. Let us hold out a stout heart this winter, and all will come right before another.

VESSELS OFF HATTERAS.—What reliance to place upon any rumors or reports is more than we can say. In truth, we cannot absolutely rely upon any, although more weight may be attached to some than to others. We have been hearing that the expedition has sailed, or been about to sail for some time. We have heard of any number of large vessels having been seen recently off sundry parts of our coast. The Northern Progress speaks of a report that twenty odd ships of the Federal fleet were recently seen lying off Hatteras. The Progress thinks this may be so, as it is evident they are prowling along our beach somewhere, unless they have gone on farther South.

The movements of the blockaders on this immediate section of our coast are rather mysterious. Their heavier war vessels seem to have been mostly withdrawn, and their places taken by smaller ones, while it is quite possible that the larger ones have gone to participate in some more active service than that of blockading. It would appear to be the opinion generally entertained in Richmond, probably including official circles, that some part, at least, of the force which is said to have sailed from Hampton Roads on Thursday, is destined for the North Carolina coast. This may very well be so. Our coast is peculiar. Immense in length, its elements of strength and weakness are nearly equal and arise out of the same characteristics. If it has few favorable points upon which to concentrate attack with any prospect of a decisive result, it has equally few favorable points whose successful defence might guarantee the safety of the balance.

Well, if the thing does come upon us, we must be prepared to meet it, and repel it. It would be nonsense now, in the prospect of attack, to quarrel among ourselves about the character of our defenses.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday has news from the Bahamas and Havana. A large fleet, said to number forty sail, was expected at Nassau, New Providence, (one of the Bahamas) at an early day. There is also a large Spanish fleet collecting on the coast of Mexico, in connection with a land force. The feeling both at Nassau and at Havana is decidedly friendly to the South, and Confederate vessels meet with no difficulty in transacting their business. Sam. Whiting, former commander of the Steamship Maria, running between Charleston and New York, is now the Lincoln Consul at Nassau and has made himself odious by his efforts to annoy Confederate vessels.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.
It will be seen by notice in to-day's paper, that Du Brut Outlar, Esq., having been appointed under the Sequestration Act Receiver for the District composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson and Richmond, gives notice accordingly to all parties interested.

Mr. Outlar has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John L. Holmes, Esq., which took place some two or three weeks ago. Mr. Outlar has since been prevented by severe indisposition from entering sooner upon the discharge of his official duties.

PAYING THE PIPER.—"They say" that it takes four million dollars a year to pay for the music to which Lincoln's army performs its evolutions. They might have the grand opera for that, with any number of side shows.

AT LENGTH we have the assurance that official information has been received of the sailing of the "great expedition." If it sailed on Thursday last it might have gone a good way by this time. We will probably hear more from it shortly.

The Lincoln fleet was in Hampton Roads on Saturday, so the Norfolk Day Book says, and that paper of Monday says nothing of its sailing.

SIGNIFICANT.—The news by the Ena which brought advice to the tenth instant, contains the following brief paragraph: "Prince Napoleon [recently in this country] has sent to the Emperor Napoleon important State papers on African affairs."

The Africa which brings dates to the twelfth, brings information that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The London Daily News says that this is from trustworthy authority. There would seem to be something in it.

From the North.
A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday night, having worked his way through from the North, but not through Washington City, has handed up a New York Herald of the 18th, and a Baltimore Clipper of the same date. He had spent some days in Richmond.

We do not find much news of special importance in these papers. We notice that the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says that the Navy Department had issued orders for the commanding officer of the fleet off the harbor of Charleston, to report himself at Washington. The cause assigned is resistance in enforcing the blockade, more especially in letting the Nashville get out with the Confederate Ministers on board.

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The only, or almost the only advertisements of a reasonably respectable character in the Herald are of "Situations Wanted," "House and Rooms to Let." Everybody seems to be wanting a situation, and the letting of houses and rooms appears to be nearly all the business carried on except in the army line. The following, under the head of "Restaurants," is succulent and appears to be cheap enough:

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JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
HAYWOOD W. GUION, of Lincoln.

DEPUTY.

1. **JOHN POOL,** of Pasquotank.
2. **H. F. BOND,** of Lenoir.
3. **L. W. HUBBARD,** of Onslow.
4. **Wm. McLe, McVay,** of Cumberland.
5. **WELDON N. EDWARDS,** of Warren.
6. **Hon. D. S. SMITH,** of Rockingham.
7. **A. G. FOSTER,** of Henderson.
8. **J. M. LONG,** of Cabarrus.

3. **ANDERSON MITCHELL**, of Piquette.
10. **N. W. WOODFIN**, of Vancombe.

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3. **L. W. HUMPHREY**, of Ouslow.
W. A. Mott and

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6. Hon. D. S. REID, of Rockingham.
7. C. S. FOSTER, of Randolph.
8. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
9. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Iredell.
10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Buncombe.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
 OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
 OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE AT LARGE.
 W. R. BODMAN, of Beaufort.
 HAYWOOD W. GUSTON, of Lincoln.
 DISSENT.

1. JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.
2. H. F. BOND, of Lenoir.
3. L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
4. Wm. C. L. KERRY, of Cumberland.
5. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.
6. Hon. D. S. REED, of Rockingham.
7. A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
8. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
9. ANDREWSON MITCHELL, of Iredell.
10. S. W. WOODDEX, of Buncombe.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

W. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
HAYWOOD W. GUNION, of Lincoln.

DISTRICTS.

1. JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.
2. H. F. BOND, of Lenoir.
3. L. W. HUGHES, of Onslow.
4. WM. SELL, MCKINLEY, of Cambridge.
5. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.
6. HUN. D. S. HARRIS, of Johnston.
7. A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
8. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
9. ANDREW M. COOPER, of Fredell.
10. N. W. G. DFIN, of Encombe.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

W. R. BODMAN, of Bangor.
HAYWOOD W. GUNION, of Lincoln.

DEPUTIES.

1. JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.
2. H. F. BOND, of Lenoir.
3. L. W. HUGHES, of Onslow.
4. Wm. McL. MCKAY, of Cumberland.
5. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.
6. HAN. D. S. BRYAN, of Rockingham.
7. A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
8. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
9. ANDREW M. CALDWELL, of Fredell.
10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Bannockme.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS

ADDRESS: H. STUBBINS,
 OF GEORGIA.
 ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
 W. B. ROPMAN, of Beaufort.
 HAYWOOD W. GUTON, of Lincoln.
 1. JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.
 2. H. F. BOND, of Lenoir.
 3. W. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
 4. WM. M'C. MCKAY, of Cumberland.
 5. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.
 Hon. D. S. RILEY, of Randolph.
 7. A. G. POSTER, of Randolph.
 8. J. M. LONG, of Cabarrus.
 9. ANDERSON H. HUBBARD, of Fredell.
 10. N. W. WOODFIN, of Beauforce.

NOTICE.
 ANY PERSON HAVING LOST TWO DRY COW
 BRANDS, the ear marks of Poplar Leaf in the right and
 left ear, can obtain information of the owner
 by applying to the undersigned on or before the 1st of
 October 1891.—to the subscriber.
 DAVID J. NICHOLS.

NOTICE.
 THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS

Needham Bryan, deceased, gives notice to all perdebted to the Estate of said deceased to make p and to those having demands against the same to them dly authenticated within the time prescribed or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARGARET J. BRYAN,
October 30th.—10-41w.

EVEN UNDER the most favorable circumstances the

else to do and must enlist in the army or starve.

ed as to be able to walk about his room.

